



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT PAINE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee and other friends of the American Peace Society was held in Pilgrim Hall, Boston, Monday, September 28, at 2 p. m. Rev. A. A. Miner, D. D., was called to the chair. Rev. Walter Barton of Attleboro, Mass., led in prayer. G. W. Stearns was elected Secretary *pro tem.* The Chairman then said,—

"It is an exceedingly pleasant circumstance, gentlemen, that we are able to greet to-day our new president. I do not need to say that we have felt the loss of President Tobey very deeply. He had served the society for fifteen years; he had been assiduous in the discharge of the duties pertaining to his office; he had made himself in an unusual degree familiar with the interests and the circumstances of the society, and with the work which it had done and which it continued to attempt in the promotion of the cause of peace and of arbitration; that signals of war might no more be seen in the land or the world. He discharged these duties in an eminently satisfactory degree,—a citizen of noble character, held in high reputation and honor in this city and country. His services were valuable, and we felt that in his death we sustained a great loss. But he showed, in the later months of his life, his appreciation of the needs of this place by virtually nominating his successor, and the society took early opportunity to act upon that nomination, which was heartily seconded in the hearts of all the members accustomed to gather here. And that nominee, though at the time abroad and deeply engrossed in other avocations, was pleased very kindly to accept the office.

"I think it an exceedingly fortunate circumstance for the society that the Honorable Mr. Paine has been willing to assume these duties. I feel that he appreciates now and will appreciate more and more as he enters into these labors the vastness and responsibility of the work in which the society is engaged. Those of its members who have had the honor of representing it abroad, whether two years ago at Paris or last year at London, are deeply sensible of the amount of influence which the American Peace Society and its delegates in company with the delegates from other Peace Societies of our country, have exerted upon other nations. Their judgment, their endeavors, their wise counsels, the emphatic urgency of the purposes and measures which have been therein discussed and furthered, have called forth a warm recognition on the part of the members of the various foreign societies. The Secretary will remember, I doubt not, the stirring appeal of Mr. Howard Evans, an intelligent workingmen's delegate of London, in the Paris Congress two years ago, to the American representatives there, not to follow in the wake of the older nations of the earth; to beware of entering into those measures and becoming complicated by enormous armaments and the military system and spirit of the world. Separated by three thousand miles of ocean from the older nations of the earth, as we are, he pertinently asked, 'Why should you think of attacking anybody or making preparation therefor?' His eloquent address was very effective.

"He called attention to the fact that at the close of our most lamentable civil strife, though we had a vast controversy on our hands with the greatest naval power on earth, we did not hesitate to dismiss our army and then present our bill to Great Britain, which was acknowledged at the conference at Geneva, and subsequently paid. He

regarded this as a triumph of arbitration and as well nigh pledging this people henceforth to settling differences between us and other nations by diplomacy and arbitration. And it is a dream by no means impossible of fulfilment that we shall presently come by concert to a standing Court of Nations, that is made up of men of such learning, such statesmanlike views and breadth of influence as shall make their judgment to have a controlling weight in national controversies.

"Now in the election of the Honorable Robert Treat Paine, as the president of this society, we have manifested our confidence in a man whose legal knowledge and professional experience of twenty-five years, and whose abounding philanthropy has shone in the manifold charities in which he has been engaged, and many of which he has been directing. We feel that we have turned to a man who is eminently fitted to carry our banner successfully and triumphantly. Eleven months' absence from our country have afforded him opportunities for manifold observations that will be of eminent service to him in the duties on which he is to enter. He has just returned to his home-city and is present to-day. Allow me to present the Honorable Mr. Paine as president [applause]—one who embodies in himself the patriotism of a century." [Applause.]

Having taken the chair President Paine spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT ROBERT TREAT PAINE.

"Gentlemen—I can hardly express to you my sincere appreciation of the honor that you have done to me, and of the very kind and flattering words in which your chairman has just presented my name and presence to you. I must say in candor that I think I ought not to have accepted. I come to this place without that special fitness which this great office demands from him who should have become your president. My own connection officially with this society is counted by a very few years. I was drawn into it then only by that sympathy which an intelligent American cannot help feeling with the magnificent cause that we have at heart. But I had not been led to study the details of the aims and methods previously to my connection with the society, and, when I received from America the surprising and very flattering announcement of my election, I was at first prompted to say that the many things I was already engaged in would render it impossible for me adequately to discharge the duties of this office. In assuming the duties, of course I shall be only delighted to do all that I can to discharge them.

"I do not know how to describe how fully I am impressed with the magnificent opportunity which America and the influence which those who speak for America can exert on the progress of our cause and the action of the world. In various ways, not sufficiently important, perhaps, to specify, I have come to know to some degree the influence that America exerts now on the thoughtful minds of Europe; the respect that they feel for our magnificent territory, our immense wealth, our superb prospects, and for our freedom from the complicated circumstances that they feel are crushing them down.

"It seems to me that America is now in a position to exert an influence—if she is only conscious of her own power in this regard—and our American Peace Society should be able to exert a very great influence as a leader in the cause which we have at heart.

"One thing which the United States has done is really

a very surprising step in the progress of the world. That the United States Congress should have passed a resolve directing our executive to open negotiations for treaties of arbitration with the civilized countries of the world — that never has been done before — and when the action upon that has been taken by other countries, a great step forward will have been taken in securing universal peace. I do not know — some of our friends here may be able to tell us — just what led to that superb action of Congress. It would be well worthy of a leaflet to describe just what led to that step, so that we may be able to use and circulate that information. Of course progress has not been made rapidly upon it. Switzerland has accepted, but the great countries of Europe have not yet acted. I had the privilege of meeting in Paris M. Frederic Passy, one of the most eloquent of Frenchmen, profoundly interested in the cause of peace, and who had done much personally to secure corresponding action on the part of France. I regret that his recent defeat as a member of the House of Deputies has caused his official opportunity to cease. He is still an influential member of the Academy. I met a gentleman in London, Mr. Hodgson Pratt, chairman of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, who was especially impressed with the action which America has taken, and who was proposing to follow it up by petitions and interpellation of the ministry in the House of Commons to induce the British government to accede to our request.

"In other words, gentlemen, it seems to me that the United States is in a position where it is exercising a great influence, and can exercise one still greater, on the peace of the world. The coming Universal Peace Congress in Chicago in 1893 will give us an opportunity to augment our influence in this regard, and perhaps actually to secure the establishment of that great court of arbitration to which Dr. Miner has alluded, and which will be one of the greatest events in the cause of arbitration which the world has ever seen.

"Now I ought not to detain you, gentlemen, because I am speaking as one who is fresh in this business, and you will allow me to ask on my side that you all join heartily, as I know you have joined and will be eager to join, in the work of our society. I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have done me." [Applause.]

After congratulatory remarks by Rev. P. S. Moxom, D. D., Secretary R. B. Howard recounted the steps by which the action of the United States Congress alluded to by the president had been secured. The American Peace Society with its associates had circulated petitions and interviewed prominent members of Congress, and had done its best to secure the important result. The secretary was appointed the society's official delegate to Rome.

The records of the last meeting were read and approved. The Treasurer's report was then read and approved. The following letter of acceptance from Mr. W. W. Story was read by Secretary Howard to whom it was addressed :

VILLA STORY, ENGADINE, ITALY, Sept. 3, 1891.

My Dear Sir—I beg through you to express to the American Peace Society my warm recognition of the honor they have done me in electing me to represent them at the Universal Peace Congress to be held in Rome on Nov. 9.

My sympathies are completely with the society in all the objects they propose; and as I hope to be in Rome at the time when the Congress is to be held, be assured that I shall, as far as my small efforts may avail, do all in my power to further those objects. Please also accept my thanks for the interesting and able oration of Mr. Quincy, which you have had the kindness to send me. The strong old family blood is in his veins, I am happy to see, and I earnestly hope that his clear and powerful words will be listened to, read and acted upon. Yours faithfully,

W. W. STORY.

In connection with this letter President Paine said in response to inquiries :

"Mr. W. W. Story is a man sixty years of age or a bit more, I suppose. He is the son of the celebrated Judge Story, of an ancient Marblehead family, one of the most eminent jurists that we have ever had in Massachusetts. Mr. Story has always been devoted to art, living for many years in Rome, and is one of the first sculptors of the world; a very charming man, successfully cultivating not only art but literature. He has written several very interesting little books of poems, and '*Roma di Roma*', which some of you may have read, a charming account of the life and art of Italy and Rome. He holds a position at Rome unequalled by any other American—I was going to say by any other foreigner. He has a wide acquaintance with the people of Rome and Italy, so that nobody whom we could select would exert greater influence in a gathering at Rome among all the Italians."

On motion of Rev. S. C. Bushnell of Arlington, it was voted unanimously that Hon. W. W. Story of Rome be constituted a member for life of the American Peace Society. It was also recommended that at the next annual meeting he be made a Vice-President.

The Secretary then read the following letter from the South :

COLUMBIA, S.C., Sept. 13, 1891.

MY DEAR BROTHER HOWARD:

Your esteemed favor of 15th enclosing a contribution has been duly received. Sincere thanks for the same. I will have it read at Anniversary, October 6. Wish you could be present to swell our usually small number.

Though fighting the good fight almost alone in the South, so far as journalism extends, I feel not in the least discouraged — am as strong in faith and purpose as at any time during the twenty-three years and six months of the life of the *Neighbor*. I know that I am in alliance with you and your excellent *ADVOCATE*, and others of like spirit in other parts of this warring world. And above all, you and many others are in loyal allegiance to the King of kings—the *Prince of Peace*. I feel that I have an humble connection with the greatest moral revolution under Christ, that has ever engaged the attention of any of the human family. Let us pray and work while it is day, committing ourselves to God in well doing.

To-day I am seventy-two years old, and though the outward perisheth the inward man strives to be renewed day by day. May the Lord God of life and salvation spare you to live long and work for "Peace on earth, good will toward men."

If you have the time I would be glad to have another letter from you to be read before the meeting.

Your Friend and Brother,
SIDI H. BROWNE.

P. S.—May the Lord go with you to Rome, preserve and keep you, and prosper the work of your hands. How I would like to go also! but am too old, the distance is too great and the expense not easy to bear.

S. H. B.

This letter was received with manifest approbation and on motion, the Secretary was instructed to make a suitable response conveying to our southern brethren assurances of our sympathy and fellowship.

Remarks urging the fuller circulation of Josiah Quincy's Fourth of July oration, "The Coming Peace," were made by Dr. William A. Mowry of Salem, P. McGrath, Esq., of Quincy, Dr. Miner of Boston, N. T. Allen, Esq., of West Newton, and Rev. C. B. Smith of West Medford. An appropriation was made for the expenses of the delegation to Rome. After the adjournment those present availed themselves of the opportunity of personally greeting President Paine.

THE UNIVERSAL PEACE UNION.

The architects recommend a tabernacle at the Peace Grove, Mystic, Ct., that shall cost not less than \$5000. It will be a good investment. The review of twenty-five years by A. H. Love in the September *Peacemaker*, in which the triumphs of peace and arbitration are recorded, reads like a history of the progress of civilization for a quarter of a century. Some of the points are given in the "Diary." Among the "convictions" adopted at the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Universal Peace Union at Mystic, Ct., we were glad to see the following:

"We are convinced that international tribunals of arbitration for the world, courts of arbitration for nations, and mediation, arbitration and conciliation for homes, business and communities, are demanded by the progress of civilization; and that we should have arbitrators qualified to arbitrate; men should learn war no more, but introduce into homes, schools and trade circles, the study and practice of the arts of peace.

"We are convinced that the former administration of the United States, as well as the present, have grandly emphasized the principles of arbitration, reciprocity and the freedom of trade as peace factors, and the political parties that accept them on their platform will meet a demand of the age, and insure victory in proportion as they faithfully sustain them.

"We are convinced that the Russian Government, by the expulsion of the Jews, or any edict or legislation visited against a people because of religious faith or peculiar customs, when not in contravention of the government itself, is a gigantic outrage against human rights, including all the elements of war.

"We are convinced that the exclusion, by any government, of an entire race of God's creation from the enjoyment of a home and equal privileges of living within such country, so long as such government is not imperilled by any acts of violence by such a race, is against the great law of rights that 'the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof,' and the act of the United States in excluding the Chinese from this country, discriminating, as it does,

with other nations, against the citizens of China, ought to be repealed, and especially now when we invite to our land, in 1893, representatives from all nations.

"We are convinced that we should secure a space in the Chicago Exposition for the display of proofs of peace work, and the distribution of peace literature, and to this end will co-operate with all kindred peace societies, and especially with our esteemed co-laborers in the American Peace Society.

"We are convinced that the Peace Congress to be held at Rome next November is worthy our heartiest support; that it is the means of greatly promoting the cause of peace, and that our gratitude is due to our friends in Europe, for their zeal and wisdom in promoting this great work; and we shall testify our appreciation by sending delegates to attend and take part therein."

LABOR AND MILITARISM.

The poverty and misery of the Russian peasant will not be without their compensating advantages for mankind if they stimulate full inquiry into the origin of the apprehended distress. Short yields may be partially due to ungenial weather and in that degree beyond human control. But the grinding taxation which impoverishes labor and paralyzes trade can at least be mitigated, if not entirely removed, by a reduction of those overgrown armies that are a standing menace to the peace of the world. Workingmen can make war impossible; and the President of the recent Brussels Labor Congress laid stress upon the fact that Frenchmen were sitting side by side with Germans. Sovereigns dare not act, because they are afraid of each other. Public opinion advances very slowly, and has fits of timidity which engender panic. But armies cannot be kept up without taxes, and taxes are paid by workmen. A general strike of European labor against being robbed and fleeced and starved in order that monarchs may play at soldiers, and diplomats may concoct alliances, would be irresistible and final. The transparent fallacy that nations maintain armaments only in self-defence would not impose upon the intelligence of a child if an international proletariat pronounced for disarmament and peace. What is called "militarism" involves the slavery of the masses. Until they rebel against it, and declare that neither in monarchies nor republics will they be sent out as food for powder or kept at home to be starved for glory, we shall not believe in the emancipation of labor.—*London News*.

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN TRIBUNAL.

The establishment of an Anglo-American Tribunal should be pressed on the attention of the two great English-speaking peoples, *pari passu*, with the adoption of an Arbitration Treaty. It matters, perhaps, little which great measure has precedence of the other; but one is the complement of the other. Three years ago we brought the question of a tribunal before the public here, and before our friends and fellow-workers in America. We cannot too often insist upon the fact that the existence of such a High Court—so constituted and managed as to command general confidence—would greatly facilitate resort to Arbitration, and diminish pretexts for hesitation or opposition.—*London Concord*.